Message

From: rogers, rick [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=BCE033A9EDE7409D944D8AE868394548-RROGER04]
Sent: 2/12/2018 10:52:41 PM
To: Hirsh, Steven [Hirsh.Steven@epa.gov]; Towle, Michael [Towle.Michael@epa.gov]
CC: Gross, Bonnie [Gross.bonnie@epa.gov]; Werner, Lora [Werner.Lora@epa.gov]
Subject: FW:
Attachments: image2018-01-09-024447.pdf

Here is data supplied by Warminster Water Authority. It includes raw water before treatment, water leaving the first filter (lead) and water leaving the second filter.

Go to page 8 of the PDF to look at the data from well #26. This had very high levels of PFOS (602 ppb) and PFOA (221 ppb). The lead filter (in this case it was filter #1) knocked the concentrations down an order of magnitude. Effluent from the lag filter (#2) were non-detect. They are using large GAC reactor vessels, but they needed the size given the well could pump 1 mgd and had PFAS in the hundreds of thousands of parts per trillion.

Somewhere I have data from a small system in Ohio. I'll keep looking for that set.

Rick

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From: Reinhart, Roger
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 10:16 AM
To: rogers, rick <rogers.rick@epa.gov>; Bennett, James <bennett.james@epa.gov>; Duchovnay, Andrew <Duchovnay.Andrew@epa.gov>
Cc: Rowsey, Kevin <rowsey.kevin@epa.gov>
Subject: FW:

Rick,

Last June, the Warminster PWS sampled three of their most impacted wells for the entire sweet of 14 PFAS compounds covered under Method 537 (see attached). Tim Hagey had been concerned about the possibility of PFAS contaminants that were not part of the UCMR3 protocol. The results indicated the presence of 7 of the 14 PFAS compounds. In addition, GAC-treated samples, for the most part showed that the treatment was effective for PFAS removal. All of the compounds detected in the raw water are included in the draft table for further review except for perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) which was identified in the raw water at levels from 13 ppt to 43 ppt. Kevin has informed me that testing of surface water in Red Clay Creek indicates the presence of the same sweet of PFAS compounds including PFHpA.

This situation would presumably represent exposure due to AFFF, and would not apply to the Chemours Washington Works or Fayetteville facilities. Andrew Hartten informed me that until the use of GenX, the only compound analyzed at Washington Works was PFOA, since no other PFAS compounds were used at the facility.

From: r3ph-05-421-792@epa.gov [mailto:r3ph-05-421-792@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 2:45 AM
To: Reinhart, Roger <Reinhart.Roger@epa.gov>
Subject: